

## POISONED DEATH.

Poison Laden Arrows of the Natives of East Africa.

The poisoned arrows of some of the natives of East Africa are terribly effective weapons. They are made beautifully made, smooth in the shaft, feathered carefully with vulture wing feathers, a twist being given sometimes to the feathers (something I have never seen in any arrow feathering before), the result being to give the arrow a spinning flight, like that of a rifle bullet. The arrow heads are made from iron wire. The shaft is of fine split bamboo cane. Into this shaft fits exactly an ironwood head some six inches long and on this again the barbed point is fastened. The steel head of the arrow and the ironwood top piece for two inches or more are smeared with the much dreaded poison.

The kongoni, stung by the blow, rushes off, and the feather shaft drops, leaving the ironwood head and barb of the weapon in the wound. If the poison is fresh and a shoulder or a neck shot has been made the N'dorobo say positively that no beast will run a hundred yards. I am inclined, however, to think that they exaggerate somewhat the action of this poison. That it is very deadly there is no doubt. Newman, who lived among the Kenia N'dorobo, satisfied himself of that. In a man's case its deadly action was almost instantaneous. Quite lately there happened a small fight between ten Masai (young bloods) and some Kamasea, who used the same poison on their arrows. The Masai were cattle stealing and had the temerity to attack a small village.

The Kamasea saw them coming and, lying in the grass, let them come. Eight out of the ten raiders fell almost at once. They had only time to cut up their shields and break their spears (no enemy at least should ever wield these) and die beside the broken weapons. Gallant fellows anyway! The broken war gear was taken by the Kamasea to the nearest civil officer. The bows are very strong and well strung, and, poor as they are, the natives will seldom part with their really good bows and arrows. The old and inferior weapons are not hard to buy. Each poisoned arrow is very neatly wrapped with skin tape and kept so covered till needed.—Harper's Weekly.

### Not Within His Rights.

"Can I have two good seats, well down, not behind a post and on the aisle?" asked the quiet gentleman at the box office window.

"Three dollars apiece," replied the ticket seller, slamming out two tickets that call for seats in the last row, behind a post and in the middle of the row at that.

"But these aren't what I want," objects the man.

"Can't help that. Got to take 'em or nothin'," responds the ticket seller, obviously irritated.

"Look here, young man, that's no way to talk to people who come here to buy seats."

"Huh! You talk as if you owned the theater."

"I do. I happen to be the new owner."

"Then git away and let people that want to buy seats have a chance. You know very well you can get in for nothing."—Life.

### Request Granted.

There used to be an old gentleman who lived up in one of the parishes of Louisiana who was noted for his tremendous deportment and punctuality. Arriving in New Orleans for the first time, he accosted a young man about town who was standing on the corner of the street.

"I wish, my young friend," said he, taking out his watch, "to go to the St. Charles hotel."

"Well," said the gilded youth, "you may go, but don't stay but half an hour."

### Getting Back at Him.

A boy recently attacked another who had been warned by his parents not to fight, when the following dialogue ensued:

Bad Boy (getting in a hard blow):—There, take that!

Good Boy (folding his arms with a meek expression):—No, Tommy, I will not hit you back, because I promised never to strike a playmate, but (kicking him on the shins) how do you like that?—London Pick-Me-Up.

### Only Partly Done.

Friend—When Bilford went west he told me that, as soon as he had settled down and pulled himself together he would write to me, but I have never heard from him.

Navy—Bilford was blown up in an explosion of dynamite three months ago. He may have settled down, but I don't believe he has pulled himself together yet.—London Globe.

## MUSHROOM POISONING.

The Way It Acts and How It Should Be Treated.

When one considers the frightful consequences of gathering and eating poisonous mushrooms in mistake for the edible variety it is little short of marvelous that one without knowledge should dare go into the fields and woods and pick and eat any of the fungi growing there.

If one is thoroughly familiar with a particular variety of edible mushroom and can distinguish it at sight from all others, however similar in color and form, it is safe to eat that particular variety, but one must beware of other kinds that resemble it, for, however slight the difference in appearance, one may be edible and the other poisonous. There is no absolute rule for distinguishing the edible from the poisonous kinds, and it is better, therefore, to give no general rules, but to follow only one. Suspect every mushroom which you do not know positively to be edible. To this rule perhaps may be added a second: Learn to distinguish the white spored agarics and avoid them all, for, although there is an edible species, it requires an expert to tell it, and the poison of another species is deadly, and there is no known antidote for it.

The chief poisons in mushrooms are two in number—muscadin and phallin. The first of these produces symptoms resembling those of alcoholic intoxication, followed by convulsions or paralysis, collapse and death from heart failure. These symptoms come on soon after the mushrooms have been eaten.

In poisoning by phallin the symptoms do not appear until several hours after the meal. They resemble cholera, beginning with severe abdominal pain, soon followed by vomiting, purging and collapse.

In all cases of mushroom poisoning, vomiting should be induced as soon as possible, and a large dose of castor oil may be given to hasten the elimination of any as yet unabsorbed portions of the mushroom.

Stimulants are needed to support the heart, and milk containing an abundance of magnesia or bicarbonate of soda may be given.

Our System of Notation.

Some system of notation has been used since time out of memory. The first record we have of it is of figures written with a stick on a flat surface covered with sand. Before that all calculations were made with pebbles, beans and the like. Even now the Chinese do their calculating with little stones or beads strung on wires, in a frame. The Romans first used vertical lines—I, II, III, etc.—to express numbers. The Arabic figures, which we commonly use at the present time, are of much earlier date. The Arabic system is chiefly valuable on account of the great convenience it affords by giving a figure a value according to the place it occupies in the line. By this system the most enormous sums can be expressed by the ten little characters which form the numerical alphabet.

### The Anomalies of Taste.

A weak, delicate woman was wheeled in an invalid's chair to the book department.

"The latest big, burly novel for men with red blood in their veins, please!" quoth she in a voice that was scarce above a whisper.

"Just then a powerful, broad chested man with a red neck stamped in."

"I want a story in the lavender and lace style, with a tender love thread—in short, something sweet!" he roared.

But neither need have spoken. At sight of them the clerks knew what they were after.—Puck.

### Strongly Intrenched.

A fellow whose appearance warranted the belief that he had quarreled with soap and water some years ago applied for a position as porter with a large concern where help was badly needed. The manager looked him over doubtfully. Finally he handed him a dollar.

"Go uptown and take a bath," he told him. "Then come back and maybe I'll be able to take you on."

The fellow started for the door. "And, oh, by the way," the manager called after him, "if there's any change left take another bath."

### An Effective Treatment.

At the bedside of a patient who was a noted humorist five doctors were in consultation as to the best means of producing a perspiration.

The sick man overheard the discussion, and, after listening for a few moments, he turned his head toward the group and whispered, with a dry chuckle:

"Just send in your bills, gentlemen. That will bring it on at once."—Ladies' Home Journal.



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**Tennessee Central  
Time Table 20 Taking Effect**

SUNDAY, NOV. 28, 1909.  
EAST BOUND

No. 12 Leave Hopkinsville 4:00 p.m.  
Arrive Nashville 7:10 p.m.  
No. 14 Leave Hopkinsville 8:00 a.m.  
Arrive Nashville 10:35 a.m.

### WEST BOUND

No. 11 Leave Nashville 8:10 a.m.  
Arrive Hopkinsville 11:20 a.m.  
No. 13 Leave Nashville 5:35 p.m.  
Arrive Hopkinsville 8:45 p.m.

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### TIME TABLE.

#### TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 52—St. Louis Express, 9:55 a.m.  
No. 54—St. L. Fast Mail, 10:23 p.m.  
No. 92—C. & St. L. Lim., 5:25 a.m.  
No. 56—Hopkinsville Ac., 8:55 p.m.  
No. 94—Dixie Flyer, 5:54 p.m.

#### TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 51—St. L. Express 5:35 p.m.  
No. 53—St. L. Fast Mail 5:33 a.m.  
No. 93—C. & N. O. Lim. 11:50 p.m.  
No. 55—Hopkinsville Ac. 7:05 a.m.  
No. 95—Dixie Flyer, 9:32 a.m.  
No. 52 and 54 connect at St. Louis and other points west.

No. 51 connects at Guthrie for Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati and the East.

No. 53 and 55 make direct connection at Guthrie for Louisville, Cincinnati and all points north and east thereof. No. 53 and 55 also connect for Memphis and way points.

No. 92 runs through to Chicago and carries passengers to point South of St. Louis. Also carries through sleepers to St. Louis.

No. 93 through sleepers to Atlanta, Macon, Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Tampa, Fla. Also Pullman sleepers to New Orleans. Connects at Guthrie for points East and West. No. 93 will not carry local passengers for points North of Nashville, Tenn.

J. C. HOOE, Agt.

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Leave Evansville 7:35 a.m. 1:50 p.m. 6:00 p.m.

Rockport 7:30 a.m.  
Cannelton 7:15 a.m.  
Tell City 7:25 a.m.  
Troy 7:35 a.m.

Arrive French Lick 10:25 a.m. 4:50 p.m. 8:05 p.m.  
Arrive West Baden 10:30 a.m. 4:55 p.m. 8:10 p.m.

### ROUND TRIP RATES—LIMIT 30 DAYS

Evansville to French Lick	\$3.16
"    "    to West Baden	3.20
Rockport to French Lick	2.52
"    "    to West Baden	2.56
Cannelton to French Lick	2.72
"    "    to West Baden	2.76
Tell City to French Lick	2.60
"    "    to West Baden	2.64
Troy to French Lick	2.44
"    "    to West Baden	2.48

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